THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1797. [N° 1[illegible]6]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

LINSEED OIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now selling, Wholesale and Retail, LINSEED OIL, of the first Quality—at their Medicine Store in Thames-Street, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's.—Also—Painter's Colours, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. as usual.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask & Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,
Spanish Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verd greale, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Lemarge, white Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—Putty.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 29th of June next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not sold before at private Sale, (if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day)

All that pleasantly situated real Estate of PELEG BARKER, Esq; (deceased) situate South of the Parade, and fronting Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, May 16, 1797.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of DAVID EARLE, late of Portsmouth, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent; and one Year being allowed by said Council for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Term.

WILLIAM ANTHONY,
JOB BURFEE

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH EARLE, *Administ.*

Portsmouth June 12 1797.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of South-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims which may be exhibited against the Estate of Mr. JEREMIAH BROWN, late of South-Kingstown, Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent, hereby request all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within six Months from the 8th Day of May last, that being the Time allowed by Council.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
South-Kingstown JAMES SHEARMAN, jun.

June 13, 1797.

All Persons are called on to pay indebted to said Estate immediate Payment to

JERE. BROWN, *Executor.*

For Sale, by
GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

NEW GOODS

From EUROPE, *and the* EAST-INDIES.

A very general Assortment

Imported in the last Ships,

And now selling by Wholesale and Retail, At the usual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND CO.

At the well-known Sign of the BUCK, Near the RED MARKET,

Where the best Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who shall please to favour them with their Custom.

N. B. Home-made Tow-Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Cash, as usual.

May 16, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Bushels of the best Isle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogsheads of the best Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

Just received, and now selling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extensive Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting—Nankeens, Jeans and Fustians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muslins, and Ladies' and Gentlemens' fashionable Beaver HATS.

Likewise, changeable Leghorns and Taffnies of various Colours, &c. &c. &c.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

A New Assortment of GOODS,

suitable for the Season, and as cheap as can be afforded by any Person in Town or Country,

JUST OPENED,

And ready for Sale, by

Sally M. Smith,

Two Doors Northward of the Corner of the Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street.

☞ The smallest Favours, in the Line of her Business, will be gratefully received.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, June 12.

MR BURGES from N. Carolina, was qualified and took his seat.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States, Mr. Dent in the chair.

The ports and harbours specified in this bill are confined to New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Ocracock, Georgetown, (S. C) Charleston, and Savannah.

The house divided, ayes 38, noes 41.

The committee proceeded to discuss the bill, Mr. Blount moved an amendment that the interest of the sum to be borrowed by the President, if the bill shall pass, be limited to six per cent per annum.

Carried unanimously,

Mr. Blount moved, that the sum to be borrowed shall not be demandable by the lenders until a day to be specified in the bill, although it may be in the option of the United States to pay off the debt at any earlier day which may be found convenient. Agreed to.

Doctor Smith moved that the blank for the sum to be borrowed be filled up with 200,000 dollars.

An opposition to this motion arose from General Varnum, as a measure wholly unnecessary; from Mr. Macon, as being more than would be required for the necessary expenditure before the next meeting of Congress; and by Mr. Potter, as likely to be a wanton waste of public money, similar to that which occured at Newport, R. I. where, until the fort was ceded to the United States, there was a tolerable fort, with troops, artillery, and ammunition—whereas they have none of these at present; their old fort having been pulled down, and a new one having been but half built, which has since mouldered away.

Mr. Dayton requested Doctor Smith to withdraw his motion, in order to enable him (Mr. D) to move an amendment in a previous section of the bill.

This being complied with.

Mr. Dayton moved his amendment, that no part of the money shall be expended on any fortification unless where the jurisdiction shall have been previously ceded to the United States.

This amendment was resisted by doctor Smith, and with a great degree of earnestness and perseverance by the members from the State of New-York.

It was proposed by Mr. Allen, that the state of New York, should be specifically excluded from any benefit of this or similar appropriations, until it had paid the debt it owed to the United States.

Mr. Dayton had no objection to allowing the state of New York to expend the whole of the debt due to the United States, on fortifications to be erected at the Narrows, the only place which could efficiently furnish protection to the city of New-York. Provided, however, the fortifications should be ceded to the United States.

The propriety of the measure was defended by many members—and the debate was protracted until three o'clock, when the question was taken, and carried in the affirmative, 63 members rising.

The committee rose, reported progress, and requested leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

The house in a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dent in the chair.

Mr. Gallatin moved that the blank in the bill be filled up with 50,000 dollars, as it would be more than could be expended before the next meeting of Congress.

Dr. Smith objected to the motion; he considered the amendment of yesterday upon which the present was grounded as putting New York, Charleston and Bolton out of the protection of the United States—it was completely outlawing them; it would be more expedient to leave it to the discretion of the Executive or to vest a special power in him to apply the money in case of any exigency or menace to a proper defence of the whole Union; he was satisfied the forts of works at Charleston would be ceded as soon as the Legislature could meet in November; he moved that the sum of 200,000 dollars recommended by the select committee be the sum.

Mr. Brooks said the same arguments which applied to Charleston would apply to New-York, only that the Legislature would not meet before January; he considered the motion of yesterday as purposely intended to destroy the whole system of defence.

Mr. Hartley was in favor of the larger sum.

Mr. Allen thought it would be better to postpone the consideration of the sum, in order to reconsider the general subject under a more effectual form; he would suggest two propositions which he thought would place the matter on its true ground.

Mr. Gallatin withdrew his motion, in order to make way for the motion.

Mr. Allen then read his propositions to the following effect—that the President of the United States, be authorized to apply to the Executive of the several States who have not yet ceded the forts of the fortifications—and—that if any of them shall refuse to cede, then all works carrying forward thereon shall cease.

The first proposition being read, the chairman signified that a motion for reconsideration should be moved and seconded by members who had voted in the affirmative on the original proposition; it appearing to have been the case in the present instance.

Gen. Smith wished to know from the New-York members, if a proposition had not been made in the legislature of New York, for the cession of these places to the United States, it had been negatived.

Mr. J. Williams did not know of any such proposition unless in the case of Montauk Point.

Mr. Brooks did not see how the question could apply to the present purpose.—New-York had ceded West Point, and permitted the purchase of Montauk, but if they had absolutely refused, had they not a right to do so, perhaps they had doubted of the propriety of ceding away the jurisdiction, and if they had, was not that a sufficient reason; he believed New-York to be as friendly to the Union as any other State, and it was as likely to do as much for the Union as any other, but it was not afraid either.

Dr. Smith hoped the propositions brought forward by the candor of the member (Mr. Allen) would prevail; we should do something before we treat those States as delinquents; we cannot judge whether they refuse to cede until we have asked, and they refuse; as for the legislature of South Carolina, he could take upon him to say it was not owing to any adverse disposition of their legislature that the cession had not been made, but to accident, the seat of the legislature is remote from Charleston 140 miles, and attended with great inconvenience, which render the members always desirous of a speedy return from that place, he doubted not the cession would be made on the first meeting; he hoped therefore the House would not put them in a state of outlawry, by saying formerly when you wanted no defence we expended money, now that there is danger we shall leave you defenceless.

Gen. Smith said, his reason for asking the question, and he thought it a pertinent one, this motion was predicated on the probability of New York ceding the places in question, and he considered it as proper to know what had been already done; he recollected that this subject had been brought before the house by the same gentleman (Mr. Dayton) last session, but we had not heard of the New-York Legislature having attended to the matter. But what would weigh most with him was, that there will be no utility or safety whatever to New York from fortifying the Island in question;—fortify them as you will, a 20 gun ship, with a favourable wind, may defy their strength, pass by them, and lay the city under contribution; You may as well fortify 20 miles inland as on those Islands—during the Revolution, this had been put beyond dispute, even at a time more favourable for defence at Fort-Washington, where the bank was lined with the best heavy cannon, and well served, for half a mile in length, a frigate had passed up, in contempt of our efforts; for it would be at any time, in defiance of any works on those Islands.—As to what he had said yesterday, he had never meant to outlaw, or insult any of the States; if any expression had fallen from him, that was not so regular as he could wish, the speech of the gentleman behind him (Mr. Brooks) must have produced, when talking of the independance, and asserting the courage of his state; but while a gentleman (Dr. Smith) accused him indirectly of doing this, he who was always talking about good order, and good government, and the like, had used language towards that Committee, which was in the highest degree insulting—he had told the House, they were putting some of the States under the interdiction of outlawry, putting them out of the protection of the Union.

Mr. Brooks said, he happened to be at Fort Washington, when the [illegible] fired by

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The committee proceeded to discuss the bill, Mr. Blount moved an amendment that the interest of the sum to be borrowed by the President, if the bill shall pass, be limited to six per cent per annum.

Carried unanimously,

Mr. Blount moved, that the sum to be borrowed shall not be demandable by the lenders until a day to be specified in the bill, although it may be in the option of the United States to pay off the debt at any earlier day which may be found convenient. Agreed to.

Doctor Smith moved that the blank for the sum to be borrowed be filled up with 800,000 dollars.

An opposition to this motion arose from General Varnum, as a measure wholly unnecessary; from Mr. Macon, as being more than would be required for the necessary expenditure before the next meeting of Congress; and by Mr. Potter, as likely to be a wanton waste of public money, similar to that which occured at Newport, R. I. where, until the fcite was ceded to the United States, there was a tolerable fort, with troops, artillery, and ammunition—whereas they have none of these at present; their old fort having been pulled down, and a new one having been but half built, which has since mouldered away.

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The propriety of the measure was defended by many members—and the debate was protracted until three o'clock, when the question was taken, and carried in the affirmative, 63 members rising.

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Mr. Gallatin moved that the blank in the bill be filled up with 50,000 dollars, as it would be more than could be expended before the next meeting of Congress.

Dr. Smith objected to the motion; he considered the amendment of yesterday upon which the present was grounded as putting New York, Charleston and Boston out of the protection of the United States it was completely outlawing them; it would be more expedient to leave it to the discretion of the Executive or to vest a special power in him to apply the money in case of any exigency or menace to a proper defence of the whole Union; he was satisfied the scite of works at Charleston would be ceded as soon as the Legislature could meet in November; he moved that the sum of 200,000 dollars recommended by the select committee be the sum.

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Mr. Brooks said, he happened to be at Fort Washington, when the frigate passed by

but he had hulled them, and sunk a boat that was towing the frigate up, with a fine south wind; it is true, we could not take the frigate, unless we swam on board, and they therefore put up: But, he maintained, that if seven of those Islands were fortified, the city could not be laid under contribution.

General Shepherd said, he was sick of this mode of debating, and spending their constituents money.—It was like boys worrying each other with snow balls.

Mr. Allen said, the amendment of yesterday went too far, as the law of 1794 went to require the cession of the land, here the jurisdiction is required.

Mr. Giles had not heard a single argument that encouraged the re-consideration of the vote of yesterday:—Where is the exigency, that calls for these extraordinary measures?—He did not see any ground, at this time, for contracting the heavy expence, or for apprehending the dangers that were talked of, more than at any former period;—the prospect of affairs in Europe, tended to encourage a hope of general peace, rather than hostility;—the only effect of the re-consideration could be, the filling up with a larger sum, as 9000 dollars were necessarily struck off by the vote of yesterday, the only object of this would be to create a beginning of expence and a necessity for new taxes; if we vote one we shall hear of works begun, which must be finished, and then we must vote and tax more. He differed on the subject of cession of land, he understood it to be a known principle, that the cession of territory by a state, comprehended the cession of jurisdiction also, and this had already been the case in the special instance of the cession already made by New-York.

Mr. Ingraham had voted last session for the principle of the resolution voted yesterday, but he should nevertheless be disposed to reconsider the subject this day, because if even the states should refuse to cede, it was not a sufficient reason for our leaving ourselves exposed on that account, a man whose house could be injured only thro' that of his neighbor, would be wrong not to protect that neighbor's house; if a neighbor's meadow was next to the water, and your field could be inundated only thro' that of your neighbor, would it not be your duty to protect his meadow from the inundation—so in the case before us; he believed the crisis more urgent than ever from the actual state of Europe; on a former occasion the gentleman (Mr. Giles) had supposed the tone of France, would be raised, if she succeeded in humbling Austria; she has now done it, and we have to expect it; he looked upon it worse than ever; that gentleman had called some propositions then before this house, war propositions, and yet they have passed the house; nothing he had heard from Europe could lessen the alarm, and if Great-Britain should not be included in the pacification, our danger would be greater than ever; the interests of the union therefore demanded confidence in the Executive, he ought not to be fettered, he will not make a bad use of it.

Mr. Swanwick was of opinion that those States which had declined to make cessions to the general government, had not a just pretension to an equal support with those which had complied with the wishes of Congress.

Mr. Dayton observed upon some expressions of Mr. W. Smith (Ch.) and Mr. Brooks about being put out of the Union, without a hearing. He stated that the subject of cession had been a long time before Congress, and that New York had shewn no disposition to cede any of the territory, she was desirous of fortifying.—He said her neglect on this point might be considered as a refusal. But on no account would he agree to appropriate money for the three States as it would be thrown away.

He was informed that Dr. Smith in the early part of the day had used language which he should call upon him to retract both in and out of that house; he hoped the gentleman had not for the sake of decency and urbanity uttered the expression as it went to irritate one part of the Union against the other—he had said that the adoption of his (Mr. Dayton's) amendment had the effect of outlawing the inhabitants of South-Carolina.

The question for re considering was put and negatived, there being 43 for it, and 52 against it.

The blank in the bill was proposed by Dr. Smith to be filled up with appropriating 200,000 dollars to the object of fortifications, enough restrained to those particular places which had made cession of the jurisdiction.

Mr. Gallatin moved to fill up with 50,000 dollars.

On the question that motion was lost without a division.

100,000 was next moved for, this was lost only 37 rising in its favour.

80 000 met the same fate.

75 000 was proposed and agreed to by a small majority.

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Head Quarters, Glagenfurt 11 Germinal 5th year of the Republic (March 31.)

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SIR,

"The American Consul residing in this city has shewn us the official note which you have addressed to him, wherein you mention, that this is to be considered as a blockaded port, and that no vessel will be suffered to pass in or out without yours or the chief commander's leave. We cannot but express our surprize at this unexpected intelligence; the more so, as said measure is contrary to the existing treaties of amity and commerce between our respective sovereigns and nations, and the king of Great Britain and the British nation. Appearing as it does by your said official note, that an absolute power is invested in the chief commander and in you, we deem it a duty highly incumbent upon us, before we communicate the needful to our respective superiors, to request you will be pleased to inform us in answer, whether vessels belonging to Americans, Danes, Swedes, Venetians and Genoese, some now ready to put to sea, and others partly loaded, bound to neutral ports, and furnished with certificates, specifying the property on board to be *bona fide*, neutral, will be suffered to proceed on their voyages, without the risk of their being detained. And we beg leave to observe, that we conceive an explicit and categorical answer, on this important head, due to the permanent friendship professed by our respective nations, and the constant desire they shew to continue in amity and good understanding with his Britannic Majesty and the British nation. In case you should not judge proper to grant said request, we have to beg your precise information thereon, that we may jointly despatch an express to our respective ministers at the court of London, in order to solicit the just accomplishment of this application."

Signed by the American, Danish, Swedish, Venetian and Genoese Consuls.

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"I have the greatest satisfaction in quieting the minds of the merchants of the neutral powers, residents in Cadiz, by assuring them, in the most unequivocal manner, that the ships and vessels of neutral nations, loaded with *bona fide* property belonging to neutral merchants, and carrying clear and authentic documents, that will so prove it (on presenting them to the officer commanding the advanced division of ships of his Britannic Majesty, under my command) can continue their voyages from Cadiz to their respective destinations, after an examination is made by said officer, in the manner his discretion may dictate. Yours obediently,

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The 1st is introductory—the 2d makes free goods on board the vessels of either party—3d. secures the freedom of their citizens and subjects on board other ships;—4th. settles that passports shall be given, but allows eighteen months to provide them, and ordinary papers sufficient in the interim—5th, vessels purchased that had been captured by either party, or any other shall be reclaimed upon producing bill of sale—6th, vessels of either party supplied, in case of distress, with provisions, at market price, and repaired if necessary; not to be obliged to unload their cargoes—7th, assistance to be given if cast ashore, no pillage allowed, and the goods and crew protected—8th, vessels to be protected within gun-shot, and for 24 hours after departure—9th, consuls on the footing of most favoured nations—10th, [illegible] by the money and presents demanded on the Bey acknowledged to be [illegible] are annual tribute—11th, as the government of America is not the United States of [illegible] the Christian in any sense founded

but he had hulled them, and sunk a boat that was towing the frigate up, with a fine south wind; it is true, we could not take the frigate, unless we swam on board, and they therefore got up:—But, he maintained, that if seven of those Islands were fortified, the city could not be laid under contribution.

General Shephard said, he was sick of this mode of debating, and spending their constituents money.—It was like boys worrying each other with snow balls.

Mr. Allen said, the amendment of yesterday went too far, as the law of 1794 went to require the cession of the land, here the jurisdiction is required.

Mr. Giles had not heard a single argument that encouraged the re-consideration of the vote of yesterday:—Where is the exigency, that calls for these extraordinary measures?—He did not see any ground, at this time, for contracting the heavy expence, or for apprehending the dangers that were talked of, more than at any former period;—the prospect of affairs in Europe, tended to encourage a hope of general peace, rather than hostility;—the only effect of the re-consideration could be, the filling up with a larger sum, as 9000 dollars were necessarily struck off by the vote of yesterday, the only object of this would be to create a beginning of expence and a necessity for new taxes; if we vote one we shall hear of works begun, which must be finished, and then we must vote and tax more. He differed on the subject of cession of land, he understood it to be a known principle, that the cession of territory by a state, comprehended the cession of jurisdiction also, and this had already been the cause in the special instance of the cession already made by New-York.

Mr. Bingeaves had voted last session for the principle of the resolution voted yesterday, but he should nevertheless be disposed to reconsider the subject this day, because if even the states should refuse to cede, it was not a sufficient reason for our leaving ourselves exposed on that account, a man whose house could be injured only thro' that of his neighbor, would be wrong not to protect that neighbor's house; if a neighbor's meadow was next to the water, and your field could be inundated only thro' that of your neighbor, would it not be your duty to protect his meadow from the inundation—so in the case before us; he believed the crisis more urgent than ever from the actual state of Europe; on a former occasion the gentleman (Mr. Giles) had supposed the tone of France, would be raised, if she succeeded in humbling Austria; she has now done it, and we have to expect it; he looked upon it worse than ever; that gentleman had called some propositions then before this house, war propositions, and yet they have passed the house; nothing he had heard from Europe could lessen the alarm, and if Great-Britain should not be included in the pacification, our danger would be greater than ever; the interests of the union therefore demanded confidence in the Executive, he ought not to be fettered, he will not make a bad use of it.

Mr. Swanwick was of opinion that those States which had declined to make cessions to the general government, had not a just pretension to an equal support with those which had complied with the wishes of Congress.

Mr. Dayton observed upon some expressions of Mr. W. Smith (Ch.) and Mr. Brooks about being put out of the Union, without a hearing. He stated that the subject of cession had been a long time before Congress, and that New York had shewn no disposition to cede any of the territory, she was desirous of fortifying.—He said her neglect on this point might be considered as a refusal. But on no account could he agree to appropriate money for the three funds as it would be thrown away.

He was informed that Dr. Smith in the early part of the day had used language which he should call upon him to retract both in and out of that house; he hoped the gentleman had not for the sake of decency and urbanity uttered the expression as it went to irritate one part of the Union against the other—he had said that the adoption of his (Mr. Dayton's) amendment had the effect of outlawing the inhabitants of South-Carolina.

The question for re considering was put and negatived, there being 43 for it, and 52 against it.

The blank in the bill was proposed by Dr. Smith to be filled up with appropriating 200,000 dollars to the object of fortifications, though restrained to those particular places which had made cession of the jurisdiction.

Mr. Gallatin moved to fill up with 50,000 dollars.

On the question that motion was lost without a division.

100,000 was next moved for, this was lost only 37 rising in its favour.

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A proclamation was last Friday published by the President of the United States, containing the ratification of the treaty with the Bey of Tripoli, in Barbary, translated from the Arabic—containing twelve articles.

The 1st is introductory—the 2d makes free goods on board the vessels of either party—3d. secures the freedom of their citizens and subjects on board other ships;—4th. settles that passports shall be given, but allows eighteen months to provide them, the ordinary papers sufficient in the interim—5th, vessels purchased that had been captured by either party, or any other shall be reclaimed upon producing bill of sale—6th, vessels of either to be supplied, in case of distress, with provisions, at market price, and repair, if necessary; not to be obliged to land their cargoes—7th, assistance to be given if cast ashore, no pillage allowed and the goods and crew protected—8th, vessels to be protected in port within gun-shot, and for 24 hours after departure—9th, consuls on the footing of most favoured nations—10th, the money and presents demanded by the Bey acknowledged to be due on the arrival of the consul; no more annual tribute—11th, as the government of America is not the United States of in any sense founded on the Christian

ligion, as it has in itself no character enmity against the laws, religion or anquility of Muſſulmen, and as the id States have never entered into any ar or act of hoſtility againſt any Maometan nation, it is declared by the rties, that no pretext ariſing from reious opinions ſhall ever produce an terruption of the harmony exiſting tween the two countries—12th, in ſe of future difference, no appeal to ms, but to the Dey of Algiers, as utual friend and arbitrator.

The treaty is dated at Tripoli, 3d ay of Jumadi ul Rowal, 1211 of the egra, corresponding with the 4th of lovember, 1796. ſigned by Juſſuf Bahaw Mahomet Bey, and eight of his rincipal officers.

It is countersigned by Haſſan Baſha, Dey of Algiers, the 3d of January, 797 and by the agent plenipotentiary f the United States, Joel Barlow.

In which is added the certification f that miniſter, and approval of the ommiſſioner at Liſbon, David Humhreys.

And finally the ratification of the reſident, by and with the conſent of he Senate, in the uſual form, dated he 10th of June, 1797, and counterigned by the Secretary of State.

June 21.

We are informed that one of the perſons who robbed the Nantucket Bank about 2 years ago, and ſome time afterwards eſcaped from confinement, was taken yeſterday morning and properly ſecured. His accomplice who was in the ſame bed with him, not being immediately recognized made his eſcape.—A large reward had been offered for their apprehenſion.

June 22.

The Preſident of the United States has nominated ELBRIDGE GERRY, Eqr of Maſſachuſetts, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, in the place of Francis Dana, Eqr who has declined that appointment.

M. Hodgkinſon, one of the Managers of the New-York Theatre, has engaged the Hay Market Theatre, in Boſton, for five years.

June 24

LATE INTELLIGENCE.

By the ſhip Riſing States, Capt. Loring, of Boſton, in 37 days from Hull, we received at a very late hour laſt night, Hull papers to the 16th, containing London advices to the 12th of May, *Six Days* later than any other yet received.

On a haſty view of their contents, we noticed the following moſt prominent articles, of which we ſhall hereafter give a more complete detail.

The preliminaries of peace with the Emperor of Germany, announced by the French Directory. The terms are nearly as already ſtated—and a Congreſs was propoſed to be held to ſettle the definitive articles, particularly the intereſts of the Germanic States on the Rhine; to which the Allies may ſend Miniſters to Treat for a General Peace.

The MUTINY on board the ENGLISH FLEET HAD REVIVED—and on board the London, Admiral Colpoy's ſhip, the Seamen had been fired on by the Marines, by his orders, in which ſeveral had loſt their lives. The Admiral had been, in conſequence, confined by the Seamen, but was afterwards liberated. Lord Howe had viſited the Fleet, and by the laſt accounts had ſucceeded conſiderably in reſtoring tranquility. This renewed diſcontent is attributed to various cauſes—by ſome, to the noxious characters of ſome officers remaining in the Fleet—by others, to ſomething which had paſſed in the Houſe of Lords. A large body of troops was aſſembled at and in the environs of Portſmouth, Plymouth, &c.

The French Fleet is ſtated to be ready for ſea. The Spaniſh Fleet, in Cadiz harbour, conſiſted of 32 ſail of the line.

BOSTON, June 21.

Arrived, ſhip Lydia, Capt. Sprague, 50 days from Dublin. Left there, ſhip Charleſton, Oakes, bound for Liſbon; and Captain Lawton, of Rhode Iſland, bound to Ruſſia.

Capt. Sprague informs, that the ſpirit of inſurrection, in Ireland, continued daily to wear a more ſerious aſpect.—That a ſhort time previous to his ſailing, there had embodied in the environs of Dublin above 80,000 men, completely armed, whoſe publicly avowed object was, catholic emancipation, religious freedom, and the independence of Ireland—that this body of men were increaſing in numbers, and practiſed ſtrict order and ſubordination—that they aided and aſſiſted the farmers, in getting in their crops, intending thereby to ſecure the means of ſubſiſtence, when ſtruggling for their liberty—that many of the members of the Iriſh Parliament were friendly to their cauſe—and that they had mortified the government, that in caſe of a refuſal to grant them what the laws of nature and of God would juſtify, they would apply for foreign aid; determining to periſh rather than ſubmit any longer to drag on a ſlaviſh and miſerable exiſtence.—He further informs, that the city of Dublin was in a continued ſtate of alarm and inſurrection—that the manufactories were ſhut up, and trade of every kind apparently annihilated.

NEWPORT, June 27.

It is ſaid, that the Conſtellation Frigate, building at Baltimore, will be launched on Tueſday next, and that the Conſtitution, building at Boſton, will be afloat on the ſecond Week in Auguſt.

WILLIAM V. KING, and JOHN HAGADORN, Eſquires, were admitted Attornies and Counſellors of the Circuit Court of the United States, at their Term held here laſt Week.

Laſt Friday arrived here the Brig William, Capt. Rathbone, from Berbice but laſt from St. Kitts, which he left the 26th May, under Convoy of the Le Promot Frigate and ſeveral armed Veſſels, in Company with a Number of Merchantmen, bound to England and the United States, among which were, the Ship Fair American, Hatheway, of Philadelphia;—Schooner ——, Callibone, of New York; Schooner Mermaid, Roberts, of Boſton;—Schooner ——, Willis, and Brig ——, Card, of Alexandria. The above Veſſels parted from the Fleet on the 27th, and Capt. Rathbone from them, on the 1ſt June. On the 17th June, in Lat. 36 Long. 68 fell in with a Schooner, with a high Deck and yellow Sides, from Demerara, belonging to Boſton, which had been captured Three Days before by a French Privateer, who had taken out all the Hands, except the Captain, who informed Capt. Rathbone they were bound to St. Peters.

On the 18th of May ſailed from Baſſeterre, (St. Kitts) a Fleet of upwards of One Hundred Sail, under a ſtrong Convoy, for England.—With the above Fleet alſo ſailed 25 Sail of Americans.

The following CHARGE of Chief Juſtice ELLSWORTH mentioned in our Paper of laſt Week, is now publiſhed at the requeſt of the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

PLACED as guardians of the laws, you have in truſt the government itſelf—A government, let me remark, entitled to affection, as well as ſupport. A government legitimate in its origin, free in its principles, and teſted by effects eminently beneficent. If we look upon it as it is, the palladium of American liberty, and ground of national hope; our ſolicitude for its preſervation will increaſe with the dangers to which it is expoſed.

That fondneſs for novelty, and extravagant anticipation of good, which aided the government at its outſet; muſt, from an eight years experiment of what any government on earth could realize, have given way to diſguſt, and the project of ſome new theory.

Leſs to have been expected is the baleful influence of thoſe elements of diſorganization, and tenets of impiety, which have been propagated with a zeal that would have done honor to a better cauſe. Of the diſciplined many it is manifeſt, that, unhinged and imperious, the mind revolts at every inſtitution which can preſerve order or protect right; while the heart, demoralized, becomes inſenſible to ſocial and civil obligations—So radically hoſtile to free government are the impaſſioned, and the impious.

It is further obſervable, that evils which annoy us, by a diſingenuous aſcription to cauſes that have had no agency in producing them, are made extenſively the means of ſeduction.

With concern I add, that whatever of diſaffection has ſprung from theſe ſources, or the common incidents of government, or from untowardneſs of temper; *a ſpirit of party* has not failed to cheriſh, to ripen, and to marſhal.—A ſpirit, alas! which circumſpection has proved incompetent to prevent; and which miſchief ſeems incompetent to ſatisfy. While it eſtranges honeſt men poiſons the ſources of public confidence, and palſies the hand of adminiſtration; it opens a door to *foreign influence*, that "deſtroying angel of republics."

If from theſe indications from within, we derive an argument for vigilance and firmneſs in the execution of laws, how much is it ſtrengthened by the convulſing aſpect of exterior affairs? Whether allured by careſſes, or impelled by violence, the object ſtill is to ſeparate the people from the government;—Yes, the avowed object is *to ſeparate the people from the government*; and of courſe to prepare them, by ſedition and rebellion, for a new order of things.—We truſt in God that foreign government is not to prevail over

—but without prompt ſupport and energy given to our *own*, our truſt is but preſumption.

You will now, gentlemen, retire for a conſideration. You will diligently inquire after all offences cognizable by this court, and due preſentment make.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, June 26.

ENTERED.	*From*
Brig William, Rathbone,	Berbice
Sloop Fame, Bliſs,	New York
—— Aurora, Calhoone,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Harriot, Cartes,	Norfolk
—— Eagle, Greene,	Ditto
—— Eagle, Earl,	New-York

To be Sold, by

John Bours, jun.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muſlins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
200 Dimity Table-Cloths.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT ROGERS,

THICK Muſlins, of different Qualities and Widths—Bandannoe Handkerchiefs—Muſlin Ditto—Dimity Table Cloths—Bengal Long-Cloths—fine Cotton Cambricks—India Sugars, of a ſuperior Quality.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

WEST-INDIA Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy and Gin, per Pipe or Ditto,
Sherry and Malaga Wine, per Caſk,
Sugar and Flour, per Barrel,
Chocolate, Pipes, and Window-Glaſs, per Box,
Bohea Tea, per Cheſt or Dozen lbs.
Cotton per Bag, German Steel per Bar,
Iron Stoves, and Cabouſes, of all Sorts,
Porter, and Brown Stout, by the Caſk or Dozen, as Cheap as can be purchaſed in New-York, including the Freight.——And,
Pepper and Coffee, by the Bag—very Cheap for Caſh.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs the Public,

That he has juſt Opened at his Store oppoſite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE's,

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon—Among which are,

A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muſlins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hoſe; Muſlin and Chintz Shawls; ¾ and Yard-wide Iriſh Linens; a large Aſſortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Sattins; an Aſſortment of Marſeilles Veſt Patterns; Dimities and Muſlinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Striping Ditto; Ginghams; Sattinets and Luteſtrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Aſſortment of Cravats; an Aſſortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreens, Moreens, Snalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thickſets and Velvets; Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths; Superfine and coarſe Caſſimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d. to 2/6 per Yard——and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Alſo—Rice and Indigo, by the Caſk, or ſmaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn.——All which he is determined to ſell, on very low Terms.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 25th Inſtant, a Negro Man named TATON, about 45 Years old, Five Feet high, well made, with Pimples on his Face.—He is from the Iſland of St. Domingo, ſpeaks French, and a little Engliſh. Whoever will take him up, and return him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward.

LUCAS DE VALLON.

Newport, June 26 1797.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A Blackſmith's Shop, with all the Tools, &c. belonging thereto. Inquire of the Printer.

[*Laſt Night, but One*]

THEATRE—NEWPORT.

To morrow Evening, *June 28*,

Will be preſented,

A favourite Comedy, (altered by Garrick) Called,

The Country Girl;

OR,

The Guardian Outwitted.

Moody, *(The Guardian)*	Mr. Kenny.
Harcourt,	J. Jones.
Belville,	Downie.
William,	M'Kenzie.
Sparkiſh *(With a Song in Character)*	Marſhall.
Alithea,	Mrs. Rowſon.
Lucy,	Miſs Rowſon.
Miſs Peggy *(The Country Girl)*	Mrs. Marſhall.

With the Original Epilogue.

End of the Play, A HORNPIPE.
By Miſs ROWSON.

To which will be added,
The favourite Comic Opera of

The Poor Soldier.

Patrick,	Mr. Rowſon.
Dermot,	Downie.
Father Luke,	Kenny.
Bagatelle *(With a Song in Character)*	Marſhall.
Darby,	Harper.
Kathleen,	Mrs. Harper.
Norah,	Miſs Rowſon.

Doors to be open at Half after Six o'Clock, and the Performance to commence at Half after Seven.

Tickets, &c. as uſual.

THE Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS—are requeſted to meet, at the State-Houſe, on the Third Day of the next Month, at Half paſt Seven, P. M.

Per Order,

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

6th Month, 26th, 1797.

Giles Hoſier & Son,

Take this Method to inform their Cuſtomers, Owners, Maſters of Veſſels, and the Public in general,

THAT, having their BREWERY in good Order, they will be ready to ſerve ſuch as may wiſh to be ſupplied with good Table BEER, at 12/. per Barrel or 6/. per Half Barrel, delivered to their Order.—The Caſk to be returned. Thoſe who may pleaſe to give Orders, are deſired to leave Word at their Houſe by the 4th of next Month.

Newport, 27th of 6th Month 1797.

French Phyſician.

Doctor *SABBE,*

A NATIVE of France, having purſued Medical Studies, &c. in France, moſt reſpectfully informs the Inhabitants of this Town, and its Vicinity, that he hath had a genteel, and very ſucceſsful Practice, for ſeveral Years, in every Department of the Art of Healing, in France, alſo in America, and flatters himſelf will be a ſufficient Recommendation, and hopes to meet with Encouragement.——He is determined, under Favour of the Public, to devote himſelf to the Public's Service, in the Line of his Profeſſion;—and hopes that thoſe who ſhall ſtand in Need of a Phyſician, will diſtinguiſh him, ſo far as to admit him in that Character to their Aſſiſtance; as it might not only be the Means of recommending him to their future Favour, but afford him the ſupreme Felicity of contributing to the Relief of the afflicted—having been bleſſed with very great Succeſs, in a Variety of delicate, difficult, and moſt diſtreſſing Caſes—Particulars of which could not be comprized if neceſſary, in a Publication of this Kind—its Deſign being merely to notify his Intention of uſing his beſt Endeavours, to ſerve the Community in the HEALING ART.

N B. Doctor *SABBE* preſents his moſt reſpectful Compliments to the Citizens of the United States of North-America, begs Leave to inform them in particular and in general—that he has a vegetable Solvent, for the STONE and GRAVEL;——it relieves a Patient, labouring under a Strangury—removes Obſtructions of the Viſcera in general in either Sex.—He has performed, with ſaid Medicine, the Cure in ſix Days.

Alſo—He undertakes to cure CANCERS—SCROPHULOUS TUMOURS.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Eſtate, now improved by the Subſcriber, in Broad Street, oppoſite Mr. William Robinſon's, containing a Dwelling Houſe, Stable, Crib, a convenient Tan Yard, and a Number of New Buildings thereon; alſo a very valuable Garden and Lot of Land, containing about Six Acres and a Quarter, lying at the Head of Newtown, a little above the Duck Manufactory. For Conditions apply to WILLIAM TRIPP, on the Premiſes.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

ligion, as it has in itself no character enmity against the laws, religion or anquility of Musulmen, and as the id States have never entered into any ar or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the arties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an terruption of the harmony existing tween the two countries—12th, in se of future difference, no appeal to rms, but to the Dey of Algiers, as utual friend and arbitrator.

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It is countersigned by Hassan Bashaw, Dey of Algiers, the 3d of January, 1797, and by the agent plenipotentiary of the United States, Joel Barlow.

In which is added the certification of that minister, and approval of the commissioner at Lisbon, David Humphreys.

And finally the ratification of the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, in the usual form, dated the 10th of June, 1797, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

June 21.

We are informed that one of the persons who robbed the Nantucket Bank about 2 years ago, and some time afterwards escaped from confinement, was taken yesterday morning and properly secured. His accomplice who was in the same bed with him, not being immediately recognized made his escape.—A large reward had been offered for their apprehension.

June 22.

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Mr. Hodgkinson, one of the Managers of the New-York Theatre, has engaged the Hay Market Theatre, in Boston, for five years.

June 24

LATE INTELLIGENCE.

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On a hasty view of their contents, we noticed the following most prominent articles, of which we shall hereafter give a more complete detail.

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The MUTINY on board the ENGLISH FLEET HAD REVIVED—and on board the London, Admiral Colpoy's ship, the Seamen had been fired on by the Marines, by his orders, in which several had lost their lives. The Admiral had been, in consequence, confined by the Seamen, but was afterwards liberated. Lord Howe had visited the Fleet, and by the last accounts had succeeded considerably in restoring tranquility. This renewed discontent is attributed to various causes—by some, to the noxious characters of some officers remaining in the Fleet—by others, to something which had passed in the House of Lords. A large body of troops was assembled at and in the environs of Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c.

The French Fleet is stated to be ready for sea. The Spanish Fleet, in Cadiz harbour, consisted of 31 sail of the line.

BOSTON, June 21.

Arrived, ship Lydia, Capt. Sprague, 50 days from Dublin. Left there, ship Charleston, Oakes, bound for Lisbon; and Captain Lawton, of Rhode Island, bound to Russia.

Capt. Sprague informs, that the spirit of insurrection, in Ireland, continued daily to wear a more serious aspect.—That a short time previous to his sailing, there had embodied in the environs of Dublin above 80,000 men, completely armed, whose publicly avowed object was, catholic emancipation, religious freedom, and the independence of Ireland—that this body of men were increasing in numbers, and practised strict order and subordination—that they aided and assisted the farmers, in getting in their crops, intending thereby to secure the means of subsistence, when struggling for their liberty—that many of the members of the Irish Parliament were friendly to their cause—and that they had notified the government, that in case of a refusal to grant them what the laws of nature and of God would justify, they would apply for foreign aid; determining to perish, rather than submit any longer to drag on a slavish and miserable existence.—He further informs, that the city of Dublin was in a continued state of alarm and insurrection—that the manufactories were shut up, and trade of every kind apparently annihilated.

NEWPORT, June 27.

It is said, that the Constellation Frigate, building at Baltimore, will be launched on Tuesday next, and that the Constitution, building at Boston, will be afloat on the second Week in August.

WILLIAM V. KING, and JOHN HAGADORN, Esquires, were admitted Attornies and Counsellors of the Circuit Court of the United States, at their Term held here last Week.

Last Friday arrived here the Brig William, Capt. Rathbone, from Berbice, but last from St. Kitts, which he left the 26th May, under Convoy of the Le Prompt Frigate and several armed Vessels, in Company with a Number of Merchantmen, bound to England and the United States, among which were, the Ship Fair American, Hathewey, of Philadelphia;—Schooner ——, Callibone, of New York; Schooner Mermaid, Roberts, of Boston;—Schooner ——, Willis, and Brig ——, Card, of Alexandria. The above Vessels parted from the Fleet on the 27th, and Capt. Rathbone from them, on the 1st June. On the 17th June, in Lat. 36, Long. 68, fell in with a Schooner, with a high Deck, and yellow Sides, from Demerara, belonging to Boston, which had been captured Three Days before by a French Privateer, who had taken out all the Hands, except the Captain, who informed Capt. Rathbone they were bound to St. Peters.

On the 18th of May sailed from Basseterre, (St. Kitts) a Fleet of upwards of One Hundred Sail, under a strong Convoy, for England.—With the above Fleet also sailed 25 Sail of Americans.

The following CHARGE of Chief Justice ELLSWORTH mentioned in our Paper of last Week, is now published at the request of the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury

PLACED as guardians of the laws, you have in trust the government itself—A government, let me remark, entitled to affection, as well as support. A government legitimate in its origin, free in its principles, and tested by effects eminently beneficent. If we look upon it as it is, the palladium of American liberty, and ground of national hope; our solicitude for its preservation will increase with the dangers to which it is exposed.

That fondness for novelty, and extravagant anticipation of good, which aided the government at its outset; must, from an eight years experiment of what any government on earth could realize, have given way to disgust, and the project of some new theory.

Less to have been expected is the baleful influence of those elements of disorganization, and tenets of impiety, which have been propagated with a zeal that would have done honor to a better cause. Of the disciplied many it is manifest, that, unhinged and imperious, the mind revolts at every institution which can preserve order or protect right; while the heart, demoralized, becomes insensible to social and civil obligations—So radically hostile to free government are the impassioned, and the impious.

It is further observable, that evils which annoy us, by a disingenuous ascription to causes that have had no agency in producing them, are made extensively the means of seduction.

With concern I add, that whatever of disaffection has sprung from these sources, or the common incidents of government, or from untowardness of temper; *a spirit of party* has not failed to cherish, to ripen, and to marshal.—A spirit, alas! which circumspection has proved incompetent to prevent; and which mischief seems incompetent to satisfy. While it estranges honest men poisons the sources of public confidence, and palsies the hand of administration; it opens a door to *foreign influence*, that "destroying angel of republics."

If from these indications from within, we derive an argument for vigilance and firmness in the execution of laws, how much is it strengthened by the convulsing aspect of exterior affairs? Whether allured by caresses, or impelled by violence, the object still is to separate the people from the government.—Yes, the avowed object is *to separate the people from the government*; and of course to prepare them, by sedition and rebellion, for a new order of things.—We trust in God that foreign government is not to prevail here—but without prompt support and energy given to our *own*, our trust is but presumption.

You will now, gentlemen, retire for a consideration. You will diligently inquire after all offences cognizable by this court, and due presentment make.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 26.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig William, Rathbone,	Berbice
Sloop Fame, Bliss,	New York
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Harriot, Cartee,	Norfolk
—— Eagle, Greene,	Ditto
—— Eagle, Earl,	New York

To be Sold, by

John Bours, jun.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table-Cloths.

Newport June 26, 1797

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT ROGERS,

THICK Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths—Bandannoe Handkerchiefs—Muslin Ditto—Dimity Table Cloths—Bengal Long-Cloths—fine Cotton Cambricks—India Sugars, of a superior Quality.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

WEST-INDIA Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy and Gin, per Pipe or Ditto,
Sherry and Malaga Wine, per Cask,
Sugar and Flour, per Barrel,
Chocolate, Pipes, and Window-Glass, per Box,
Bohea Tea, per Chest or Dozen lbs.
Cotton per Bag, German Steel per Bar,
Iron Stoves, and Cabouses, of all Sorts,
Porter, and Brown Stout, by the Cask or Dozen, as Cheap as can be purchased in New-York, including the Freight.——And,
Pepper and Coffee, by the Bag—very Cheap for Cash.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs the Public,

That he has just Opened, at his Store opposite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE's,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season—Among which are,

A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muslins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hose; Muslin and Chintz Shawls; ¾ and Yard-wide Irish Linens; a large Assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Assortment of English and India Sattins; an Assortment of Marseilles Vest Patterns; Dimines and Muslinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams; Sarsnets and Luestrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Shetting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Assortment of Cravats; an Assortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreens, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thicksets and Velvets; Superfine and coarse Broadcloths; Superfine and coarse Cassimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d. to 2/6 per Yard——and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Also—Rice and Indigo, by the Cask, or smaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn.——All which he is determined to sell, on very low Terms.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 25th Instant, a Negro Man named TITON, about 45 Years old, Five Feet high, well made, with Pimples on his Face.—He is from the Island of St. Domingo, speaks French, and a little English. Whoever will take him up, and return him to the Subscriber, shall have the above Reward.

LUGAS DE VALLON.

Newport, June 26 1797.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A Blacksmith's Shop, with all the Tools, &c. belonging thereto. Inquire of the Printer.

[*Last Night, but One*]

THEATRE—NEWPORT.

To-morrow Evening, *June* 28,

Will be presented,

A favourite Comedy, (altered by Garrick) Called,

The Country Girl;

OR,

The Guardian Outwitted.

Moody, *(The Guardian)*	Mr. Kenny.
Harcourt,	J. Jones.
Belville,	Downie.
William,	M'Kenzie.
Sparkish *(With a Song in Character)*	Marshall.
Alithea,	Mrs. Rowson.
Lucy,	Miss Rowson.
Miss Peggy *(The Country Girl)*	Mrs. Marshall.

With the Original Epilogue.

End of the Play, A HORNPIPE, By Miss ROWSON.

To which will be added,

The favourite Comic Opera of

The Poor Soldier.

Patrick,	Mr. Rowson.
Dermot,	Downie.
Father Luke,	Kenny.
Bagatelle *(With a Song in Character)*	Marshall.
Darby,	Harper.
Kathleen,	Mrs. Harper.
Norah,	Miss Rowson.

Doors to be open at Half after Six o'Clock, and the Performance to commence at Half after Seven.

Tickets, &c. as usual.

THE Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS—are requested to meet, at the State-House, on the Third Day of the next Month, at Half past Seven, P. M.

Per Order,

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

6th Month, 26th, 1797.

Giles Hosier & Son,

Take this Method to inform their Customers, Owners, Masters of Vessels, and the Public in general,

THAT, having their BREWERY in good Order, they will be ready to serve such as may wish to be supplied with good Table BEER, at 12*s.* per Barrel or 6*s.* per Half Barrel, delivered to their Order.—The Cask to be returned. Those who may please to give Orders, are desired to leave Word at their House by the 4th of next Month.

Newport, 27th of 6th Month 1797.

French Physician.

Doctor *SABBE,*

A NATIVE of France, having pursued Medical Studies, &c. in France, most respectfully informs the Inhabitants of this Town, and its Vicinity, that he hath had a genteel, and very successful Practice, for several Years, in every Department of the Art of Healing, in France, also in America, and flatters himself will be a sufficient Recommendation, and hopes to meet with Encouragement.——He is determined, under Favour of the Public, to devote himself to the Public's Service, in the Line of his Profession;—and hopes that those who shall stand in Need of a Physician, will distinguish him, so far as to admit him in that Character to their Assistance; as it might not only be the Means of recommending him to their future Favour, but afford him the supreme Felicity of contributing to the Relief of the afflicted—having been Blessed with very great Success, in a Variety of delicate, difficult, and most distressing Cases—Particulars of which could not be comprised, if necessary, in a Publication of this Kind—its Design being merely to notify his Intention of using his best Endeavours, to serve the Community in the HEALING ART.

N B. Doctor *SABBE* presents his most respectful Compliments to the Citizens of the United States of North-America, begs Leave to inform them in particular and in general—that he has a vegetable Solvent, for the STONE and GRAVEL;——it relieves a Patient, labouring under a Strangury—removes Obstructions of the Viscera in general in either Sex.—He has performed, with said Medicine, the Cure in Six Days.

Also—He undertakes to cure CANCERS—SCROPHULOUS TUMOURS.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Estate, now improved by the Subscriber, in Broad Street, opposite Mr. William Robinson's, containing Dwelling House, Stable, Crib, a convenient Tan Yard, and a Number of New Buildings thereon; also a very valuable Garden and Lot of Land, containing about Six Acres and a Quarter, lying at the Head of Newtown, a little above the Duck Manufactory. For Conditions apply to WILLIAM TRIPP, on the Premises.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

THE GAMESTER's SOLILOQUY.

IT must be so—great Hoyle, thou reason'ft well,
Elfe, whence this pleafing hope, this fond defire
Of winning FIFTY DOLLARS?
Or whence this fecret dread, and inward horror
At lofing *twenty cents?* Why fhrinks the virtue
Into paleneſs, and ſtartles at the law?
'Tis confcience that ſtirs within us;
'Tis guilt itſelf that points out a fine,
Or intimates a whipping poſt to man?—
Whipping poſt! thou cruel, torturing monſter!
Thro' what variety of untried gamblers—
Thro' what new games and loſſes muſt we paſs!
The wide, the *uſeful* table ſtands before us,
And brandy, wine and sherry, reſt upon it:
Here will I ſet, if there is punch ſo nigh me;
And, that there is, the gamblers all have taſted
To their ſorrow:—They muſt delight in brandy,
And that which they delight in muſt be good.
But when! or how!—Have I loſt twenty dollars?
I'm weary of ill fortunes—THIS* ſhall ſooth them.
Thus am I completely arm'd—my cards, my caſh,
Good lemon punch and brandy, are all before me;
Theſe, in a moment, reduce my heavy purſe,
Whilſt this informs me I ſhall win it back.—
The coin, ſecur'd within my pocket ſmiles
At the ſwearing gamblers, and defies their art.—
The punch ſhall all be drank, the wine itſelf
Go down our throats, and brandy all be ſpilt;
Yet wealth ſhall line my inmoſt faithful pocket,
Untouch'd amidſt a pack of raſcals,
The wiles of gamblers, and a flaſh at trumps.
NON EGO.

* *Gentlemen your Healths.*

Bank of Rhode-Iſland.

THE Stockholders are notified, that in Purſuance of the 9th Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi Annual Dividend, will be declared and paid, on Monday the third Day of July next.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Caſhier.*
Newport, June 13, 1797.

MR. TURNER will open his DANCING-SCHOOL, To morrow, the 14th Inſtant.

Newport, June 13, 1797.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the firſt Qualities, flat and ſquare, of every Dimenſion,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimenſion,
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, firſt Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Heſſian Rolls, Britannias, brown Sheetings, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,
Ruſſia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package
French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin of ſuperior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New-England Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Fine and ſuperfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glaſs.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Hamburgh Cordial Caſes.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No 1.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A ſmall Invoice of Spices, conſiſting of
3 Bales of CASSIA,
22 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

For Sale, by

Chriſtopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO *and* SNUFF, *by Wholeſale and Retail, viz*

Pigtail fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco for chewing and ſmoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for ſhipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as at New-York, or any other State.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarſe and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truſs Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handſpikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joiſts, ſmoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

ſuperfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſtlicks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames Street.

Likewiſe—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Valuable Real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope to a Continuance of their Favours.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER BETSY, about 40 Tons Burthen, now lying at the long Wharf; ſhe is well found, and may be fitted for Sea at a ſmall Expence. Apply to JOSEPH COZZENS.

Who has for Sale,

Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine, by the Barrel; Cyprus Shingles, by the Thouſand, and Pipe and Hogſhead Staves, Ditto.

Newport, May 29 1797.

Green & Tillinghaſt

Inform the Public,

That they have juſt received a large Supply of GOODS, ſuitable for the Season—which they are ſelling at the moſt reduced Prices, by

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Newport, May 29, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, Weſt-India and New England Rum, per Hogſhead, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel.

Raiſins per Caſk—Chocolate per Box, Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as uſual—Cheeſe for Caſh.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has juſt received at his Store, directly oppoſite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Season, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

N B. A ſmall Quantity of excellent Muſtard, in Quarter and Half-Pound Bottles.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glaſs Ware aſſorted; Crates of Crockery Ware aſſorted; Boxes of Glaſs Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Chile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholeſale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Caſk; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholeſale or Retail; and a few Pounds of ſewing Silk.

The beſt of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyſon Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 2d and 3d Proof Windward Iſland RUM, cheap for Caſh.

Alſo a few Hogſheads and Tierces of *good* Molaſſes.

Beſt Port au Prince Molaſſes, by Hogſhead; Flour per Barrel, firſt Quality; Muſcovado Sugars, per Barrel.

Newport, June 23, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink &c.

CLARKE COOKE,

Next Door, but One, North of the New-Church Lane,

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, that he has received from New York, a general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, of the moſt faſhionable Kind, and lateſt Importation, which he is now ſelling as low as can be bought in the New England States, amongſt which are—

London ſuperfine Broad-Cloths and Caſſimeres, of the moſt faſhionable Colours—Marſeilles Quilting for Veſts—Chintzes and Calicoes that are 4-4 and 9-8 Wide, very faſhionable Colours.

Alſo a Conſignment of Yard Wide Iriſh Linens, which will be ſold very cheap by the Piece or ſingle Yard, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

He carries on the Tailor's Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and Gentlemen can be furniſhed with complete Suits at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Caſk or Pound.

Alſo—Seventy four Barrels Freſh Superfine FLOUR, juſt come to Hand. Apply to PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

To be LET,

The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, Eſquire on Eaſton's Point, and Poſſeſſion immediately given.—Alſo his MANSION HOUSE, on the 29th of July next.—For Terms, apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, 15th May, 1797.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening at his Store, a little to the Northward the Church, in the Back Street, and Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALL

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New England RUM, the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing, by Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.
BEFF, by the Barrel,
A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.

Alſo another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sold.

Two Townſhips in the Diſtrict of Maine, which will be ſold at 50 Cents per Acre.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which will ſell as cheap as any imported, equal good.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

ATLAS.

Will Cover this Season at the Stable of the Subſcriber, the elegant young Horſe *ATLAS*—ſired by the noted imported Engliſh Horſe NIMROD, out of a large, handſome, half-blooded Bay Mare. He is coming Three Years old in June; a blond Bay, about Sixteen Hands high; For Size, Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New England States.—Will cover for Six Dollars the Season, or for Four Dollars the Single Leap. After which, Three Dollars more will insure them to the Season; where good Attendance will be given.—Good Paſturing for Mares at a reaſonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Young Nimrod,

A dark Bay, of ſize, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Season at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, in Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an inſured Colt.—Good Paſturing for Mares at 3s. per Week.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

THE GAMESTER's SOLILOQUY.

IT must be so—great Hoyle, thou reason'st well,
Else, whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire
Of winning FIFTY DOLLARS?
Or whence this secret dread, and inward horror
At losing *twenty cents?* Why shrinks the village
Into paleness, and startles at the law?
'Tis conscience that stirs within us;
'Tis guilt itself that points out a fine,
Or intimates a whipping post to man?—
Whipping post! thou cruel, torturing monster!
Thro' what variety of untried gamblers—
Thro' what new games and losses must we pass!
The wide, the *useful* table stands before us,
And brandy, wine and cherry, rest upon it:
Here will I set, if there is punch to nigh me;
And, that there is, the gamblers all have tasted
To their sorrow:—They must delight in brandy,
And that which they delight in must be *good.*
But when! or how!—Have I lost twenty dollars!
I'm weary of ill fortunes—THIS* shall sooth them.
Thus am I completely arm'd—my cards, my cash,
Good lemon punch and brandy, are all before me;
These, in a moment, reduce my heavy purse,
Whilst this informs me I shall win it back.—
The coin, secur'd within my pocket smiles
At the swearing gamblers, and defies their art.—
The punch shall all be drank, the wine itself
Go down our throats, and brandy all be spilt;
Yet wealth shall line my inmost faithful pocket,
Untouch'd amidst a pack of rascals,
The wiles of gamblers, and a flush at trumps.

NON EGO.

* *Gentlemen your healths.*

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, that in Pursuance of the 9th Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi Annual Dividend, will be declared and paid, on Monday the third Day of July next.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 13, 1797.

☞MR. TURNER will open his DANCING-SCHOOL, To morrow, the 14th Instant.

Newport, June 13, 1797.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the first Qualities, flat and square, of every Dimension,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimension,
Russia and Raven's Duck, first Quality,
Osnabrigs, Bagging, Hessian Rolls, Britannias, brown Silesias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,
Russia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package
French Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin of superior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New-England Rum, Molasses and Sugar, per Hogshead,
Fine and superfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glass.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Hamburgh Cordial Cases.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 1
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
22 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco for chewing and smoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for shipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as at New-York, or any other State.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street,

superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

CONsisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope to a Continuance of their Favours.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER BETSY, about 40 Tons Burthen, now lying at the long Wharf; she is well found, and may be fitted for Sea at a small Expence. Apply to JOSEPH COZZENS.

Who has for Sale.

Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine, by the Barrel; Cyprus Shingles, by the Thousand, and Pipe and Hogshead Staves, Ditto.

Newport, May 29, 1797.

Green & Tillinghast

Inform the Public,

That they have just received a large Supply of GOODS, suitable for the Season—which they are selling at the most reduced Prices, by

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Newport, May 29, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, West-India and New England Rum, per Hogshead, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel,

Raisins per Cask—Chocolate per Box,
Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as usual—Cheap for Cash.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

N. B. A small Quantity of excellent Mustard, in Quarter and Half-Pound Bottles.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail; and a few Pounds of sewing Silk.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 2d and 3d Proof Windward Island RUM, cheap for Cash.

Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of *good* Molasses.

Best Portau Prince Molasses, by Hogshead; Flour per Barrel, first Quality; Muscovado Sugars, per Barrel.

Newport, June 23, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

CLARKE COOKE,

Next Door, but One, North of the New-Church Lane,

Most respectfully informs the Public in general, and his Customers in particular, that he has received from New York, a general Assortment of DRY GOODS, of the most fashionable Kind, and latest Importation, which he is now selling as low as can be bought in the New England States, amongst which are—

London superfine Broad-Cloths and Cassimeres, of the most fashionable Colours—Marseilles Quilting for Vests—Chintzes and Calicoes that are 4-4 and 9-8 Wide, very fashionable Colours.

Also a Consignment of Yard Wide Irish Linens, which will be sold very cheap by the Piece or single Yard, for Cash or short Credit.

He carries on the Tailor's Business, in all its various Branches, and Gentlemen can be furnished with complete Suits at the shortest Notice.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

To be LET,

The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, situate on Easton's Point, and Possession immediately given.—Also his MANSION HOUSE, on the 19th of July next.—For Terms, apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, 15th May, 1797.

Just Imported, and now Opening at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.
BEEF, by the Barrel,
A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.

Also another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

Two Townships in the District of Maine, which will be sold at 50 Cents per Acre.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

ATLAS.

Will Cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, the elegant young Horse *ATLAS*—sired by the noted imported English Horse NIMROD, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded Bay Mare.—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high;—For Size, Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New England States.—Will cover for Six Dollars the Season, or for Four Dollars the single Leap; After which, Three Dollars more will intitle them to the Season; where good Attendance will be given.—Good Pasturing for Mares, at a reasonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Young Nimrod,

A dark Bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Season at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an insured Colt.—Good Pasturing for Mares, at 3s. per Week.

Newport, May 1, 1797.